Previous references.

1905-6
(Banking)

File No. 35-05

Serial Nos. 12 x 2

Later references.

B. 46-1351-4 7.6.14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B. for January 1906

SUBJECT.

Explanatory memorandum on the objects & scope of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

FILE No. 35 of 1905-06.

Explanatory memorandum on the objects and scope of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

12 From the Revenue Commissioner, No. 6196, dated the 9th January 1906.

Forwards letter No. 29, dated the 30th December 1905, received from the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore, submitting for publication in the *Mysore Gazette* a memorandum, explaining the objects and scope of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore, and requesting that he may be supplied with 1,000 copies of the memorandum and that the Government Press may be authorized to print on his requisition the requisite number of popular tracts on Co-operative Societies which he intends to publish, from time to time.

21 To the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, and Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, No. Fl. 4774-5, dated 30th January 1906.

Requests the Compiler of the *Mysore Gazette* to publish in three successive issues of the Gazette the above memorandum together with its enclosure containing a set of model bye-laws for Co-operative Societies and to print the memorandum in book form with the model bye-laws appended thereto and supply the Registrar with 1,000 copies of the same and this office with 50 copies and permits the Registrar to get printed at the Government Press the requisite number of popular tracts on Co-opertive Societies which he may want to publish from time to time.

G. R. S. 11] 1905–6.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Banking)

NOTES.

File No. 35–05

FILE HEADING.

Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

From

The Resr: Coorg

No. 6196 Dated 9·1·06 Received 11·1·06

Diary No. 2903 | Enclos. 1 | Spare Copies. – | Serial No. 12

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards letter, no: 29 of the 30-12-05, received from the Registrar, submitting for publication in the Gazette his memorandum, explaining the objects & scope of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The Registrar Solicits that (1) the memo: may be published in the Gazette as early as possible, (2) that he may be furnished with 1000 copies of the memo & (3) that he may be permitted to getting printed at the Govt: Press the requisite no: of popular tracts on

NOTES—First sheet.

MGCPB—39,000—17-2-05.

Serial No.

bo-operative Societies which he intends to publish from time to time.

(2) The Registrar states that a memorandum of this kind is needed in order to bring to the minds of the public the advantages & use-fulness of the bo-operative movement."

Submitted for orders.

K.S. 16.1.06. In forwarding a Copy of the bye-laws of the Bangalore City Co-operative Society, the Revenue Commissioner re-commends that as desired by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies 300 Copies of the said bye-laws be "printed by Government and Supplies to him for meeting any possible demands for the same from mofussil places" (File no 35 of 05-06 Flag O linked herewith) But along with his present memo the Registrar submits a set of model Bye-laws and wants a thousand Copies of them to be printed. Apparently, however, he does not want Now the bye-laws, he originally sent, should be printed only 16.1.06. and keep them ready

Flag O
File no 35 of 05 linked

* Subd. to Dewan Sahib on 17.1.06.

MGGPB—20,000—1-7-04.

Why not ascertain by a D.O ? 16.1.06
Sd 17.1.1906 17.1.06

Serial No.

Draft D.O. to the Registrar Rd for approval.

2/1/06.

Submitted.

The Registrar of the Co-operative Societies orally told me this morning that the Bye-laws of the Bangalore Society as also the one submitted with his explanatory memo under reference are to be printed & supplied to him as early as possible.

K.S.
18/1/06.

Rd Grey
2/
18-1-06

Submitted to the Diwan Saheb. May we sanction the printing of the Memo &c?

10852/19-1-06

18.1.1906

10934

No proposal may be sanctioned — But we want Kannada terms — these publications will only accomplish themselves partially

Rd
20.1.06

Draft accdg
22.1.1906

Draft submitted
K.S. 24/1/06.

Draft Rd Grey
2/
Passed.
23-1-06
24/1/1906

Note—Contn. sheet

M.G.C.P.B.—20,000—1-11-04.

Serial No.	
21	To the Rev. Lowrie in Mysore. The Compiler-Mysore Gazette & Secretary Govt. Press No. H 4774-5 of 30-1-06. Requests the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette to publish in three successive issues of the Mysore Gazette the accompanying Memorandum Explaining the objects and scope of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, together with its Enclosure containing a set of model bye-laws for Co-operative Societies and to print the memorandum in book form with the model bye-laws appended thereto & supply the Registrar with 1000 copies of the same and this office with 50 copies. and permits the Registrar with certain observations, to get printed at the Govt. Press the requisite number of popular tracts on Co-operative Societies which he may want to publish from time to time -

MGCPB—20,000—1-11-04

No. 6196. (12) Office of the Rev. Comr. in Mysore,

Bangalore 9th January 190

From

T. ANANDA ROW, Esq., B A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith letter No. 29 dated 30th December 1905 received from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies in Mysore, submitting a copy of his explanatory Memorandum on the objects and scope of the Co-operative Societies Regulation and to recommend that, as desired by the Registra the Government may be pleased to order the publication of the Memorandum in the Mysore Gazette and that he may be furnished with 1000 copies. Permission may also be granted to the Registra for getting the necessary number of copies of popular tracts on Co-operative Societies which he intends to publish now and then, printed at the Government Press.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Revenue Commissioner

A.N.

Comp 11 9/1/06

11 to 2nd 11-1-06 B

1906 D. 2903.

SL-12

From

T. ANANDA ROW Esq B.A.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore.

35-05.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

Dated 9th

Despatched 10th January 1906

Received

No. 6196

Enclosure No. 2

Forwarding letter No 29 dated 30th December 1905 received from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies in Mysore submitting for publication in the Gazette his explanatory Memorandum on the objects and scope of the Co-operative Societies Regulation etc...

S. B. Srivatsa & Sons, Printers, Bangalore.—2,000-27-6-05.

No. 29 - Enc. One

2

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR,
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
IN MYSORE

Dated Bangalore, 30th December 1905

From

M. Shama Rao, Esq., M.A.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies
in Mysore

To

T. Ananda Rao, Esq., B.A.

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith for favor of submission to Government a copy of my explanatory memorandum on the objects and scope of the Co-operative Societies Regulation. I have found that a memorandum of this kind is needed in order to bring to the minds of the public the advantages and usefulness of the co-operative movement. I beg that the Government may be pleased to order the publication of the memorandum in the earliest possible issue of the Gazette as an official paper, and to direct the supply to me of 1000 copies.

2. In this connection I may state that I intend publishing now and then popular tracts explaining the movement in general, and I beg that the Government will be pleased to permit me to have as many copies of these tracts

as

3

as I require printed at the Government Press.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Shama Rao.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies
in Mysore

4

G.R.S. 28]

13 File No. 35-05

Serial No. ~~15~~ 21

Diary No. of letter replied to 2903

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
(Banking.

the 30 -1- 1906

Date of issue -do-

Signed by W Satyanarayana Chetty

No H4774-5

READ.—

Letter no: 6916 of the 9.1.06, from the Resr: Court in Mysore, forwarding Letter no: 29 of the 30.12.05, received from the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore, submitting for publication in the Mysore Gazette a memorandum, explaining the objects & scope of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

~~ORDER THEREON.~~ No.

order thereon: —

The Compiler of the Mysore Gazette is requested to publish in three successive issues of the Mysore;

over

SUBJECT

mysore Gazette the accompanying
memorandum together with the
enclosure containing a set of
model bye laws that may be for
adopted by the Co-operative Societies
in mysore. He is also requested
to print the Memorandum with the model bye-laws, appended thereto
in book form & supply the
Registrar with 1000 Copies of the same, and this Office with 50
Copies
~~memorandum together with the~~
~~model bye laws appended to it.~~
of Co-operative Societies
The Registrar is also permitted
to get printed at the Govt: Press
the requisite no: of popular tracts
on Co-operative Societies which he may
want
~~intends~~ to publish from time to
time. Govt: however ~~point out to~~
observe that
~~the Registrar that~~ without Kannada
translation these publications
will accomplish the object in
view only partially.

24.1.1910

Secretary.

To the Rev: Caspersen.
The Superintendent Govt: Press.
K.S. 22.1.06. 23.1.06

Extract of the Mysore
Gazette containing the
Explanatory Memo.
Pages 260 to 264.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 41.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 8.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906.

PART II.

Notifications by Govt. of India, Resident, Chief Court, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

CIVIL SIDE.

Corrigendum dated 22nd January 1906 to the Rule of Practice No. 113, dated 19th June 1903.

The Chief Court directs that, in the form of register prescribed by para 1 of the above Rule of Practice, a new column with the heading "date of application for refund certificate" be added between the column entitled "date of order and initials of the Judge" and the column "date of issue of refund certificate and initials of the Judge."

V. A. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Registrar.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

The 14th February 1906.

1. *Seventy Elephants* captured recently in the Kakankote Kheddas and partially broken, are available for sale.

2. The lot consists of different sizes and of both sexes. There are *some magnificent Tuskers* and *Cows*, besides a number of *Calves*.

3. The elephants can be seen at Hunsur, which is twenty-eight miles from the Mysore City on the Mysore-Mercara road.

4. For further particulars apply to

M. MUTHANNAH,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore

Dated 6th February 1906.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Re. 0-14-6, being the amount of acting allowance due to one Madabal Linga, late acting guard, Savandurga Forest, remains undisbursed in the Closepet Range Office

The legal representatives of the deceased should apply to the Closepet Range Officer for the said amount within three months from this date, failing which, it will be credited to Government.

T. ABDUL KAREM,
Dt. Forest Officer, Bangalore Dt.

Notice.

The attention of the public is invited to Notification dated 9th February 1906, calling for sealed tenders for the purchase of the lease of lac cultivation in the Arsikere Taluk, Hassan District, published on page 191 of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 15th February 1906.

The attention of the public is invited to Notification dated 10th February 1906, calling for sealed tenders till the 15th March 1906 for the purchase of gallnuts stored in the Hassan Koti, published on page 191 of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 15th February 1906.

Y. SITARAMAIYA,
District Forest Officer, Hassan.

Notification dated 28th January 1906.

The following notification is published for general information :—

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned State Forests, Plantations and Forests under settlement are closed to the public for the hot season, from 1st February 1906 to the end of June 1906.

No person shall enter the forests or plantations for the purpose of shooting, beating for game, or hunting, unless duly authorized by the Conservator of Forests in Mysore or a Forest Officer acting under his authority. Trespassers will be liable to prosecution under Section 24 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

2. Every person who exercises any right in a State Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest and every village officer or person in any village contiguous to such forest, who is employed by Government, shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of fire in or near such forest or the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest offence, and shall assist any Forest or Police Officer—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest,

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading into such forest, and shall assist any Forest or Police Officer demanding his aid,

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence, and,

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender (*vide* Section 29 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.)

	Situation.
(*a*) *State Forest.*	
(1) Jogimatti and its extension ...	Chitaldrug, Hiriyur and Holalkere Taluks.
(2) Nirthadi do ...	Do Holalkere and Davangere Taluks.
(3) Malebennur	Harihar Sub-Taluk and Honnali Taluk.
(4) Kudarekanve	Hosdurga and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks.
(5) Kamarakaval	Molakalmuru Taluk.
(6) Hireadvi ...	Do
(7) Sanjivarayankote	Do
(8) Krishnarajapura ..	Do
(9) Bondravi	Do
(10) Rangaindurga ...	Jagalur Taluk.
(11) Anebur	Do
(12) Devaragudda	Holalkere and Hosdurga Taluks.
(13) Gargakaval	Holalkere Taluk.
(14) Jankal ...	Do and Hosdurga Taluks.
(15) Lakkihalli	Hiriyur and Hosdurga Taluks.
(16) Marikanve	Do
(*b*) *Plantations.*	
(1) Nerlagundi	Chitaldrug Taluk.
(2) Pillekerenhalli	Do
(3) Challakere	Challakere Taluk.
(4) Molakalmuru	Molakalmuru Taluk.
(5) Jagalur Casuarina Plantation ...	Jagalur Taluk.
(*c*) *Forests under Settlement.*	
(1) Bevinahalli	Davangere, Jagalur and Chitaldrug.

B. RAMASWAMI IYER,
Dt. Forest Officer, Chitaldrug Dt.

Notification dated 14th February 1906.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following quantities of timber will be sold by public auction in the depots of the Mysore District on the dates specified against each. The sale will begin at 8 A.M.

No.	Name of Depot	Date of sale	Designation of the officer conducting the sale	Timber, quantity more or less												Big bamboos	Small bamboos
				Teak logs and branch pieces		Reserved logs and branch pieces		Unreserved logs and branch pieces		Teak poles		Reserved poles		Unreserved poles			
				No.	cft.	No.	cft.	No.	cft	No.	cft.	No.	cft	No	cft.		
1	Mysore Woodyard	12th March 1906	District Forest Officer, Mysore District	759	15,096	214	3,730	860	10,160	24	27	...	...	..	..	1,53[illegible]	2,876
2	Nanjangud Depot	14th March 1906 ..	Do ..	300	5,000	930	7,980	1,343	121,322	8	10	268	320	3	6	76	1,459
3	Hunsur	15th March 1906 ..	Range officer	19	196	425	5 567	137	1,806	...	..	...	...	...	...	89.	...
4	Chamrajnagar	17th March 1906 ...	Do	...	...	99	1,716	46	511	..	..	...	..	...	...	428	.
5	Santemarahalli	20th March 1906 ...	Do	...	...	109	2,569	50	783	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Heggaddevankote	21st March 1906 ...	District Forest Officer or Sub-Division Forest Officer	26	131	16	164	...	...	454	463	...	...	6	18		..
7	Sargur	22nd March 1906 ...	Do	181	1,122	92	1,346	43	542	170	103	...	...	30	30	...	...
8	Antersante	23rd March 1906 ..	Do	384	2,147	53	823	1	17	729	675	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Begur	24th March 1906 ...	Do	413	3,116	206	3,445	15	247	381	152	...	...	..	...	..	...

Terms of sale.—*Vide* Notification No. 1529–R. F. 155-95, dated 10th March 1895, published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 25th April 1895.

M. G. RAMA RAO, *Dt. Forest Officer, Mysore Dt.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Notification D. No. 36, *dated the* 10*th February* 1906.

The gentlemen whose names are given below are appointed to form a Committee for the management of the Sanskrit Pathasala at Belur :—

President.

The Amildar of the Belur Taluk (*ex-officio*).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. A. Narasinga Rao, Sub-Registrar, Belur.

Members.

1. M. R. Ry. Kalasapur Tammaiya, Coffee Planter.
2. „ Kesavadasaiengar, Pleader.
3. „ Kondi Naranachar, Jodidar.
4. „ Kesava Jois, Zamindar.
5. „ Srimushnada Narasimha Murtyachar.
6. „ Kesavaiengar, shanbhog of Kumbarahalli.
7. The Public Works Department Officer, Belur (*ex-officio*).

Notification D. No. 37 *of* 13*th February* 1906.

A Biography of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore in Kannada, by Mr. M. Singraiya, Chaluvaiya's lane, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore, is recommended as a prize-book for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

H. J. BHABHA,
Inspr.-Gen. of Education.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Descriptive roll of an under-trial prisoner, Hanuma, concerned in Gundlupet Taluk Crimes No. 22 of 1905-06, under Sections 461—379, and No. 23 under Section 224, Indian Penal Code, and who has escaped on 12th January 1906, from the custody of the Gundlupet Taluk Police :—

Name—Hanuma.
Father's name—Linga.
Caste—Uppar and Koramar.
Residence—Singanallur, Kollegal Taluk.
Age—About twenty-eight years.

Description—Color brown, short grown, face pitted with the marks of small-pox, a wound scar of the size of about a six-pie on the right thigh, a burnt scar on the back esllar bone, another wound scar on the left shoulder.

Dated 4*th February* 1906.

Descriptive roll of K. D. Kunda Mada, who has disappeared from his village since one year.

No.—1.
Name of village—Duggahatti, Yelandur Taluk.
Class under which the K. D. is registered—2.
Name of the K. D.—Kunda Mada, son of Nage Gowda.
Caste and occupation—Sivachar, cultivation ; cooly ; is given to petty thefts.
Age—Thirty-five years.
Complexion, height and marks of identification—Dark complexion ; 5′ 7″ ; face pock-marked ; blind in his left eye ; a scar about the size of half anna on the stomach ; three scars on the lower arm ; a black mole on the left side of the back ; a mole about the size of half anna on the inner side of the left thigh.
Name and residence of the relatives—Uncle Kalla Subbaiya, brother Nanjappa, sister Basamma, aunt Madamma, in Duggahatti village and sister-in-law Nanjamma and father-in-law Nanjappa in Marahalli village, Chamrajnagar Taluk.
Reason for suspicion and date of entry into the K. D. Register—For having been convicted twice on 17th February 1896 and 13th July 1901.
Details of previous conviction, if any:—(1) Convicted and sentenced to six months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by the Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, French Rocks Division, under Sections 380—411, Indian Penal Code, Calendar No. 38, dated 17th February 1896. (2) Convicted and sentenced to suffer six months' R. I. by the Taluk 2nd Class Magistrate of Kollegal under Sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, Calendar No. 64, dated 13th July 1901.
Remarks—The Station House Officer (Vaidyanatha Iyer) of Kollegal Station and constable No. 216 Ramsingh of the same station speak to the convictions of the K. D.
The particulars of K. D.'s conviction have been entered in page No. 73, volume No. 1 and book No. 1 of the Kollegal Station.

Dated 4th February 1906.

Descriptive roll of a person found dead in front of the ukkad in the town of Hunsur on the Hunsur-Mysore road on 27th January 1906 :—

Sex—Male.
Age—Forty years.
Complexion—Sallow (ಜಾಮುವರ್ಣ)
Marks of identification—Long face (no other marks given).
Property found—An old check jubba, an old red blanket.

Dated 4th February 1906.

Descriptive roll of a dead body found in the tank attached to Kodagalli village, T.-Narsipur Taluk, on the 11th January 1906 :—

Name—Not known.
Father's name—Not known.
Residence—Not known.
Caste—Not known. Looks like that of a Hindu.
Age—About twenty-five years.
Complexion—Dark.
Marks of identification—Long face; thin by built; cropped hair on the head.
Height—Five and a half feet.
Property found—One silver ring in the left hand, one black bordered datti punche round the waist, one waist thread, one longota or modesty piece, one dupti local made, one handkerchief or jodi vastra in one of its corners two four anna pieces were found tied.

MAHOMED JAFFER,
Supt. of Police, Mysore Dt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Abstract Notification dated 27th January 1906.

It is hereby notified that the marginally noted Inam villages of the Kolar District will be sold by public auction in the offices of the Amildars of the respective Taluks, on the 12th March 1906, on account of arrears of revenue due to Government.

Name of village.	*Taluk.*
Jodi Talagunda ...	Kolar
Kayamgutta Parchosahalli ...	Do
Jodi Vadagur ...	Do
Do-Sambapura ...	Do
Jahagir Pura ..	Malur
Kayamgutta Chiganahalli ...	Chikballapur

N.B.—For further particulars *vide* notifications dated 27th January 1906 published at pages 198 to 203 Part II of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 15th February 1906.

C. SESHADRAIENGAR,
for *Dy. Comr.*

PROCEEDINGS OF AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SANITARY BOARD, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS, HELD ON 11TH DECEMBER 1905.

PRESENT.

Ex-officio Members.

1. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Esq., President.
2. R. B. Plumer, Esq., Vice-President.
3. P. B. Thomas Esq., District Superintendent of Police.
4. E. S. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Esq., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.

Non-official Members.

1. Dr. T. J. O'Donnell, Chief Medical Officer, Mining Board.
2. T. E. Piercy Esq., Superintendent, Champion Reef.
3. C. H. Richards, Esq., Superintendent, Coromandel Company.

ABSENT.

Non-official Members.

1. R. H. P. Bullen, Esq., Superintendent, Ooregum Mines.
2. P. Bosworth Smith, Esq., Superintendent, Tank Block Mine.

1. Read and passed estimates shown in the list hereto attached.
2. Drafts of certain additional Bye-laws necessary in the interests of sanitation and public health were read and approved.

Resolved that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja be requested to accord them early sanction.

3. Read and recorded statement of progress of work up to end of November 1905.

* * * * * *

5. Read and recorded Government Proceedings No. 4628-9—L.B. (172-05)-2, dated 4th November 1905, and No. 5099-100—L.B. (200-05)-2, dated 16th November 1905, according sanction to the entertainment of a temporary avenue establishment and an increase of two peons to the establishment of the Sanitary Board Office.

6. Read and recorded Proceedings No. 5342-6—L.B. (15-05)-7, dated 23rd November 1905, sanctioning the continuance of the existing system of mohatarfa collection, which at present is made by the village officials on payment to them of a small remuneration.

7. Read and passed revised estimate for Rs. 341-3-11 forwarded by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Fields, for re-building and repairing the cholera and small-pox patients' wards.

8. Read Secretary's docket No. 5359—L.B. (225-05)-2, dated 23rd November 1905.

Resolved that an extra cart on Rs. 25 be entertained.

9. *Resolved* that fresh plans for the construction of a model Dairy and Bakery be prepared on the lines indicated at the meeting and placed before the Board.

R. B. PLUMER,
for *President, Sanitary Board,*
Kolar Gold Fields.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Memo dated 11th February 1906.

Under Rule III of the Government Notification No. 11289—Ex.-F. 3-1901, dated 7th January 1902, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, hereby delegates to the Excise Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, the following powers vested in him under the Excise Regulation of 1901. —

(1) Power to permit import of liquor or intoxicating drug into Mysore under Section 6.
(2) Power to permit export of liquor or intoxicating drug from Mysore under Section 7.
(3) Power to grant licenses for the exclusive privileges of manufacture, etc., under Section 16.
(4) Power to cancel or suspend licenses or permits under Section 26.

K. DORASWAMY IYER,
Dy. Comr.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Abstract Notification dated 5th February 1906.

It is hereby notified that Sarvamanya Manchavalalu, Akkihebbal hobli, Krishnarajpete Taluk, will be sold by public auction in the office of the Amildar of the taluk on the 27th March 1906, on account of arrears of revenue due to Government.

For further particulars see page 196 of Part II of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 15th February 1906.

Abstract Notification dated 5th February 1906.

It is hereby notified that Kayamgutta Bharathipura, Sante Bachahalli hobli, Krishnarajpete Taluk, will be sold by public auction in the office of the Amildar of the taluk on the 27th March 1906, on account of arrears of revenue due to Government.

For further particulars see page 197 of Part II of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 15th February 1906.

C. KRISHNA RAO,
for *Dy. Comr.*

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Abstract Notification dated 2nd February 1906.

It is hereby notified that the occupancy of certain wet lands irrigated by the North Channel Sreeramadevaru Dam, in the Chittanhalli village, Dandiganhalli hobli, Channarayapatna Taluk, will be sold by public auction at the spot on Friday the 9th March 1906 by the Amildar or other officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner.

For full particulars see page 205 of Part II of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 15th February 1906.

M. A. NARAYANAIENGAR,
for *Dy. Comr.*

KADUR DISTRICT.

Notice dated 15th February 1906.

Public are hereby informed that a 3rd class travellers' bungalow has been constructed near the Railway Station at Birur and it is available for the occupation of travellers.

K. MYLAR RAO, for *President.*

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AT KOLAR.

Miscellaneous Application No. 321 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the estate of Boggaram Rangaiya, resident of Chalamakote in the Chintamani Taluk .. .. *Deceased.*

Muni Lakshmamma *alias* Kamakshamma .. ... *Applicant.*

Whereas Muni Lakshmamma *alias* Kamakshamma, resident of Chalamakote in the Chintamani Taluk claiming to be the wife of the said Boggaram Rangaiya, deceased has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation VII of 1901 to collect debts payable to the extent of Rs. 49 in respect of the estate of the said Boggaram Rangaiya, deceased, resident of Chalamakote in the Chintamani Taluk;

Notice is hereby given of the said application; and all claimants in the estate of the said Boggaram Rangaiya, deceased, are invited to appear in this Court on Saturday the 24th day of February 1906, when the petition of the said Muni Lakshmamma *alias* Kamakshamma, applicant, will be heard, and the right to the certificate will be determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 12th day of February 1906.

Miscellaneous Application No. 335 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the estate of Kasetti Munisaiya of Addagal in the Srinivaspur Taluk ... . *Deceased.*

Kasetti Narayanasamaiya .. .. *Applicant.*

Whereas Kasetti Narayanasamaiya, resident of Addagal in the Srinivaspur Taluk claiming to be the son of the said Kasetti Munisaiya, deceased, has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation VII of 1901, to collect debts payable to the extent of Rs. 500, in respect of the estate of the said Kasetti Munisaiya, deceased, resident of Addagal in the Srinivaspur Taluk.

Notice is hereby given of the said application and all claimants in the estate of the said Kasetti Munisaiya, deceased, are invited to appear in this Court on Tuesday the 27th day of February 1906, when the petition of the said Kasetti Narayanasamaiya, applicant, will be heard, and the right to the certificate will be determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 10th day of February 1906.

J. A. E. HOLT,
Munsiff.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AT CHIKBALLAPUR.

PRESENT: A. NARASIMHA IYENGAR, ESQ., B.A., B.L., MUNSIFF.

Miscellaneous Case No. 161 *of* 1905-06.

Petitioner.	*Versus*	*Counter-petitioners.*
Muniappa, son of Chikka Venkata Ramanappa, residing at Kannajanahalli.		1. Sankara Narayana Rao, agent of Kandavaradapet Venkataramanaswamy Bank, Chikballapur. 2. T. Anniappah. 3. K. Thimmiah.

In the matter of the application of Muniappa, son of Chikka Venkata Ramanappa, resident of Kannajanahalli of Chikballapur Taluk, praying to be declared an insolvent. The above application coming on for hearing before A. Narasimha Iyengar, Esq., in the presence of Mr. Surappa, Pleader for the petitioner, and counter-petitioners being absent *ex parte.*

It is hereby ordered that the said Muniappa be declared an insolvent and that C. Ramachendra Rao, the Deputy Nazir of this Court, be appointed a receiver of the insolvent's property.

Schedule of creditors.

Serial No.	Names of creditors	Amount			When contracted
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	To 1st Counter-petitioner, Sankaranarayana Rao	105	0	0	On decree.
2	T. Anniappa	8	0	0	On bond.
3	To 3rd Counter-petitioner	60	0	0	On decree.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 17th day of November 1905.

A. NARASIMHA IYENGAR,
Munsiff.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF OF TUMKUR.

BEFORE T. KRISHNA IYENGAR, ESQ., B.A., B.L., MUNSIFF.

Miscellaneous Case No. 26 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the estate of Karigiriachar, resident of Tumkur ... *Deceased.*

Puttanarasamma, wife of Karigiriachar, resident of Tumkur ... *Applicant.*

Whereas Puttanarasamma, resident of Tumkur, claiming to be the wife of the said Karigiriachar, deceased, has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation VII of 1901, to collect debts payable in respect of the estate of Karigiriachar, deceased, resident of Tumkur.

Notice is hereby given of the said application; and all claimants in the estate of the said Karigiriachar, deceased, are invited to appear in this Court on Friday the 2nd day of March 1906, at 11 O'clock, when the petition of the said applicant will be heard, and the right to the certificate determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th day of February 1906.

Miscellaneous Case No. 436 *of* 1905-06.

Veerappayya, son of Annayya, resident of Mallasandra, Tumkur Taluk ... *Petitioner.*

1. Chikkanna, 2. Hulurayya, 3. Raghunathajee, 4. Seebayya ... *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the petitioner Veerappayya has made an application to this Court under Section 344, Civil Procedure Code, praying that he may be declared an insolvent, all persons indebted to the said petitioner or who may have any of his estates or effects are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the Court of the Munsiff of Tumkur. If any creditor intends to oppose the application, he may appear before this Court on the 2nd day of March 1906 either in person or by a pleader or by an agent duly authorized, and show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 14th day of February 1906.

Miscellaneous Case No. 454 *of* 1905-06.

Doddayya, son of Naranappa, resident of Hebbur, Tumkur Taluk ...*Petitioner.*

1. Kempasanegauda, 2. Chikkasanegauda, 3. Mudi Lingayya, 4. Huchhanna, 5. Bhadarayya, 6. Nanjundayya, 7. Boregauda, 8. Kodandaramasetty, 9. Gubbisetty.

Whereas the petitioner Doddayya has made an application to this Court under Section 344, Civil Procedure Code, praying that he may be declared an insolvent; all persons indebted to the said petitioner or who may have any of his estates or effects are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the Court of the Munsiff of Tumkur. If any creditor intends to oppose the application, he may appear before this Court on the 2nd day of March 1906 either in person or by a pleader or by an agent duly authorized, and show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 12th day of February 1906.

Miscellaneous Case No. 476 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the estate of Hakkim Mahomed Sahib, resident of Tumkur .. *Deceased.*

1. Mahomed Adam Sab, 2. Khanubee *alias* Dadeebee, 3. Mohadeenbee, 4. Majunbee 5. Mahabubbee, 6. Mohadeenbee ... *Applicants.*

Whereas Mahomed Adamsab, resident of Tumkur, claiming to be the son of the said Hakim Mahomed Saib, deceased, has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation VII of 1901, to collect debts payable in respect of the estate of Hakim Mahomed Saib, deceased, resident of Tumkur.

Notice is hereby given of the said application, and all claimants in the estate of the said Hakim Mahomed Saib, deceased, are invited to appear in this Court on Friday the 23rd day of February 1906 at 11 o'clock when the petition of the said applicant will be heard and the right to the certificate determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th day of February 1906.

Miscellaneous Case No. 484 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the estate of Mallamma, resident of Vaddarahalli, Nonavinakere Sammat, Tiptur Taluk ... *Deceased.*

Basavayya, son of Veerappa, resident of Vaddarahalli, Nonavinakere Sammat, Tiptur Taluk ... *Applicant.*

Whereas Basavayya, resident of Vaddarahalli, claiming to be the son of the said Mallamma, deceased, has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation VII of 1901, to collect debts payable in respect of the estate of Mallamma, deceased, resident of Vaddarahalli.

Notice is hereby given of the said application, and all claimants in the estate of the said Mallamma, deceased, are invited to appear in this Court on Friday the 2nd March 1906, at 11 o'clock when the petition of the said applicant will be heard and the right to the certificate determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th day of February 1906.

T. KRISHNA IYENGAR, *Munsiff.*

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF OF SERINGAPATAM.

Miscellaneous Case No. 490 *of* 1905-06.

PRESENT: G. SATYAJI RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L., MUNSIFF.

In the matter of the estate of Rangamma, resident of Seringapatam ... *Deceased.*

Upadhya Narasimhachar ... *Applicant.*

Whereas Upadhya Narasimhachar claiming to be the brother of Rangamma, deceased, has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation VII of 1901, to collect debts payable in respect of the estate of Rangamma, deceased, resident of Seringapatam.

Notice is hereby given of the said application, and all claimants in the estate of the said Rangamma, deceased, are invited to appear in this Court on Wednesday the 21st day of March 1906, when the petition of the said Upadhya Narasimhachar, the applicant, will be heard and the right to the certificate will be determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 8th day of February 1906.

G. SATYAJI RAO,
Munsiff.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, HASSAN.

PRESENT: C. B. SESHAGIRI RAO, ESQ., SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

Miscellaneous Application No. 487 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the estate of the late Treasurer Kariyayya, Hassan ... *Deceased.*

Rangamma, widow of the late Treasurer Kariyayya, Hassan ... *Applicant.*

Whereas Rangamma, a resident of Hassan, claiming to be the widow of the late Treasurer Kariyayya, deceased, has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation VII of 1901, to recover Rs. 5,800 deposited in the Savings Bank at the Hassan District Treasury by the said Kariyayya, deceased.

Notice is hereby given of the said application, and all claimants in the estate of the said Kariyayya, deceased, are invited to appear in this Court on the 7th day of March 1906, when the petition of the said Rangamma, applicant, will be heard, and the right to the certificate determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 15th day of February 1906.

C. B. SESHAGIRI RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, CHIKMAGALUR.

PRESENT: MIR HUMZA HUSEN, ESQ., B.A., B.L., SUB-JUDGE.

Miscellaneous No. 455 *of* 904-05.

In the matter of the estate of Venkatramanaiya, residing at Karagatta, Belur Taluk ... ... *Deceased.*

Kolluramma, wife of the deceased, residing at Karagatta, Belur Taluk . *Applicant.*

Whereas the above named Kolluramma, the applicant, resident of Karagatta, alleging that she is the wife of the deceased, has applied to this Court for a certificate under Regulation No. VII of 1901, to collect debts to the extent of Rs. 2,464-9-2 due to the estate of Venkataramanaiya, deceased.

Notice is hereby given of the said application, and all claimants to the estate of the said Venkataramanaiya are invited to appear before this Court on 9th March 1906, when the petition of the said Kolluramma will be heard and the right to the certificate will be determined.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 9th February 1906.

MIR HUMZA HUSEN, *Subordinate Judge.*

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AT CHITALDRUG.

PRESENT : S. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L., Munsiff.

Miscellaneous Application No. 670 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the estate of the late Venkataramappa, who was a resident of Harihar, Chitaldrug District .. .. . *Deceased.*

Katte Sinappa, pensioned head gumasta of Molakalmuru Taluk .. *Applicant.*

Whereas the above applicant claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased Venkataramappa has applied to this Court for a certificate under the Succession Certificate Regulation, VII of 1901, to recover the following debts, *viz.* :—

(1) Amount of Rs. 121-11-8 due under a decree passed against Mahadevappa. Out of this amount Rs. 42 is in deposit in the Chitaldrug Munsiff's Court, and

(2) Rs. 14-7-6 deposited in the Government Savings Bank of the Molakalmuru Taluk, in all Rs. 136-3-2, due to the estate of the late Venkataramappa, deceased, who was a resident of Harihar.

Notice is hereby given of the said application, and all claimants in the estate of the deceased Venkataramappa are invited to appear before this Court at Chitaldrug on Friday the 23rd March 1906, at 11 A.M., when the above application will be heard and the right to the certificate will be determined.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this the 17th day of February 1906.

Miscellaneous Case No. 31 *of* 1905-06.

In the matter of the application of Kumbara Tippanna, son of Huchanna, resident of Davangere, praying to be declared an insolvent.

The above application coming on for hearing before S. Krishna Rao, Esq., in the presence of Messrs. J. Rama Rao, J. Subba Rao and M. Narasimha Iyengar, Pleaders for the petitioner, 1st counter-petitioner and 2nd counter-petitioner, respectively, other counter-petitioners 3 to 11 being absent *ex parte*. It is hereby ordered that the said Tippanna be declared an insolvent and that C. K. Venkataramanaiya, the Deputy Nazir of this Court, be appointed a receiver of the insolvent's property : —

No.	Name of creditor	Amount	When contracted
		Rs.	
1	T. Onkarappa of Davangere ...	480	Due under a decree in O. S. No. 588 —04-05, on the file of this Court.
2	M. Mallikarjunappa of do ...	160	Due under a decree of the late Honnali Munsiff's Court.
3	M. Lakmajee of do ..	40	Due under a promissory note.
4	A. Karibasappa do	70	Due on accounts.
5	Phakeerappa of do ...	60	Due on a pro-note.
6	Y. Mahadevappa of do ...	60	Due on a bond.
7	Gurusanthappa of do	50	Due on accounts.
8	S. Hanumantha of Lokikere ...	345	Due on a promissory note.
9	K. Karnavathyappa of Koganur	300	Do
10	A. Siddappa of Alavarthi ..	130	Due on a bond.
11	A. Neelappa of Hebbal ...	50	Do

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this the 26th day of January 1906.

Dated 2nd February 1906.

Students who have passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination may apply for Process peon's place, which carries a pay of Rs. 7 and 8 for the 2nd and 1st grades, and those that have passed the Kannada Upper Secondary Examination may apply for amin's place, which carries a pay of Rs. 14 to 16 for the 2nd and 1st grades.

S. KRISHNA RAO,
Munsiff.

SHIMOGA DIVISION.

Notification dated 10th February 1906.

The following articles were produced before the Court of Sessions, Shimoga, in Shimoga Sessions Case No. 16 of 04-05, and in Criminal Cases Nos. 49 and 62 of 04-05, on the file of this Court, and were ordered by the Sessions Judge to be delivered to Mise Seshagiri Rao, complainant in the cases. The Police report that his whereabouts are not known. This is to notify that the said Seshagiri Rao should appear before me at Shimoga to receive the articles within three months from the date of this notification, failing which the articles will be handed over to his wife Kamala Bayi and no application from the said Seshagiri Rao will be considered after the said period of three months :—

No.	Particulars of articles	Weight	Carat	Estimated value
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Gold bugudi pair with pearls (good) and gold chain ...	2 10 0	Varabanna or 9 banna	50 0 0
2	Gold patali pair	2 10 0	Hale Ikkeri vara 9 banna	45 0 0
3	Gold bugadi kaloos pair with andies with lac	0 10 0	Hosa Ikkeri Do	6 0 0
4	Gold tali with an idol	ಮಾಡು ಗ.ಚಿ	7 banna	0 3 0
5	Hooks and andies two. One brass and one gold	0 2 0	Do	0 7 0
6	Gold rings two (for children)	0 5 0	Do	3 0 0
7	Bell-metal toe-rings, three	...	Do	0 1 0
8	A pair of ear-rings with shell pearls ...	0 2 6	Do	1 0 0
9	Kundana bulaku with pearl	0 2 6	... .	1 0 0
10	A gold gundu with lac .. .	3 gunji	9 banna vara Do	0 2 0
11	Silver suthukalungara, one	0 4 0	Ardhakari	0 1 0
12	Thirteen small pearls, three ordinary pearls...	...	.....	0 8 0
13	A tin kadige bharane	.. ...	.....	0 0 1
14	Eight water pearls and one stone pearl ...	. ...	.. ...	0 1 0
15	A tin box (bharani)	....	.....	0 0 3
16	Green glass for a tirupina huvvu with a piece of gold fixed at the top	.....	.....	0 1 0
17	Two green and one red stone	.....	.....	0 0 3
18	German silver plate	.. ...	.....	0 1 0
19	False hairs	...	.....	0 1 0
20	A small wooden box	... ..	.....	0 2 0
21	A big wooden box	. ..	.....	1 0 0
22	A small rattan box	.	.....	0 2 0
	Sundry articles.			
1	A mirror	.....	.....	0 1 0
2	Scissors (the middle nail is lost)	.. ...	.. ...	0 0 6
3	A brass pyala, small	. ...	.. ...	0 0 1
4	German silver spoon	...	.....	0 0 3
5	A small glass bottle	.....	... .	0 0 1
6	A small tin box (bharani)	.. ...	. .	.....
7	A brass dabbi	.....	.....	0 0 3
8	Two locks with keys attached	...	.....	0 1 0
9	Two tongs or sravanams ..	.	.. ...	0 2 0
10	Kasuthi needle with handle	. ...	.. ..	0 0 3
11	A small iron nut-cracker .. .	.....	.....	0 1 0
12	A brass gundu thali	.. ...	.....	0 1 0
13	Do udajhadi	. ...	.....	0 1 0
14	Two combs	.. ...	....	0 4 0
15	A small box made of palmyra fibres ...	.....	... ..	0 0 1
16	A lidless tin snuff-box	...	.....	.....
17	Do horn do	.... .	.....	.....
18	Bees-wax, a small quantity of the size of a hive	.....	.. ...	...
19	Thread reels or combs	.....	... ..	... .
20	Yellow silk wrapped round a piece of paper...	. ....	..	.....
21	Two bangles	.....	. ..	.....
22	A bag of black cloth	...	.. .	.....
23	Pieces of bodice cloth .. .	..	... .	... ..

No.	Particulars of articles	Weight	Carat	Estimated value
	Sundry articles—concld.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
24	A kasuthi cloth ...	.....	.....	.....
25	A small tin box containing saffron (ಕುಂಕುಮ)	.....	.....	...
26	A small tin box containing two two anna pieces and one pie ..	.....	.....	0 4 1
27	Patnams of medicine (2)	.....	.....	...
28	A round top (ವರಣ ಹಣ್ಣಿರುವುದು) ..	.....	.....	.....
29	A kerchief of red-coloured flowers ...	.....	.....	.....
30	A pin	.....	.....	0 3 0
31	Bruhat Katha Manjari book	.....	.....	0 2 0
32	Sudam Charitre ...	.....	.....	0 0 6
33	Sukravarada Hadu	.....	.....	0 3 0
34	Harischandra Nataka ...	.....	.....	0 3 0
35	Nala Charitre	.....	.....	0 3 0
36	Panchatantra ...	.....	.....	0 3 0
37	Githika Tarangani	.....	.....	0 3 0
38	Savitre Charitre	.....	.....	0 3 0
39	Harikathamrutha Sara .. .	.....	.....	0 3 0
40	Ramayana Katha Sangraha ..	.....	.....	0 3 0
41	Hanumadvilasa ...	.....	.....	0 4 0
42	Bharathakatha Sangraha from page 5 to 242.	.....	.....	0 4 0
43	Pakasastra	.....	.....	0 3 0
44	Sanivara Kathe	.....	.....	0 2 0
45	Bhaganagar Kathe	.....	.....	.....
46	Indian History meaning book	.....	.....	.....
47	Song books four (manuscript)	.....	.....	.....
48	Jalakride do .. .	.....	.....	0 1 0
49	Hutchumundegala Kathe	.....	.....	0 0 6
50	Cowries 16 (big-sized), black	.....	.....	0 4 0
51	Do 20 do white . ..	.....	.....	.....
52	Do 219 small-sized	.....	.....	0 0 6
53	Elephant nails, 16	.....	.....	0 0 3
54	Crows	.....	.....	0 0 3
55	Conch shells (82) small . .	.....	.....	.....
56	Coral beads, 10	.....	.....	..
57	A small tin kadige bharane	.....	.....	...
58	A iron hook ...	.....	.....	.....
59	A tin lid for a snuff box ..	.....	.....	...
60	A horn lid do . ..	.....	.....	.
61	A piece of lac ..	.....	.....	.....
62	Iron nail, a green bangle, an iron key, 29 pills and a datta *alias* duppati	.....	.....	.....
24	A pauche with blood stains .. .	.....	.....	.....
25	Banian	.....	.....	.....
26	An old cloth piece ...	.....	.....	.....
27	A pauche	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	...	.....	113 0 2

Notification dated 25th January 1906.

Any person that may have a claim to any of the articles, a detailed list of which was published in the Gazette dated 8th February 1906, should appear and establish his claim within six months from that date, failing which the articles will be sold by auction and the proceeds credited to Government.

K. CHANDY,
Asst. Comr. & 1st Class Magte.

KOLAR DIVISION.

Dated 6th February 1906.

The attention of the public is invited to the Notification in the *Mysore Gazette* No. 5, dated 1st February 1906, calling for tenders for improving the Gosinkere tank, Serial No. 943 of Ramasagara Series, Bowringpet Taluk.

K. KRISHNA IYENGAR, *Executive Engineer.*

TUMKUR DIVISION.

Notification dated 30th January 1906.

The amounts noted below have been outstanding in the accounts of this office since June 1905. It is hereby notified that if the parties do not present themselves for payment within one month from date of the publication of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government as unclaimed deposits.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contractor Siddaboyi for restoring Thadasur tank	17	14	0
B. Ganganna for annual repairs of Bangalore-Honnavar road ...	7	0	0

C. MADAVA RAO, *Executive Engineer.*

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated the 14th February 1906.

The public are hereby informed that, as intimated by the District Engineer, Madras Railway Company, the foot overbridge at the Bangalore City Railway Station Goods-shed will be closed for traffic about a fortnight from Monday the 19th instant for repairs.

A. S. NAGAVKAR, *President.*

MORTUARY REGISTER.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH JANUARY 1906.

Bangalore City.

Estimated population according to the Census of 1901. { Males . 35,964 ; Females .. 33,483 ; Total 69,447

Diseases	M.	F.	Total
Plague	17	15	32
Cholera	...	..	...
Small-pox	1		2
Fevers	4	6	10
Bowel-complaints ...	2	3	5
Suicide	...	.	
Wounding	..	...	...
Accident	...	...	...
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts		...	...
All other causes ...	26	27	53
Total ..	50	52	102
Births during the week ...	24	20	4

Mysore City.

Estimated population according to the Census of 1901. { Males ...34,328 ; Females...33,783 ; Total... 68,111

Diseases	M.	F.	Total
Plague	...	...	...
Cholera	.	...	...
Small-pox		...	...
Fevers	2	1	3
Bowel-complaints ...	5	2	7
Suicide	...	...	..
Wounding	...	...	...
Accident	...	...	...
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts	...	...	...
All other causes ..	12	14	26
Total ...	19	17	36
Births during the week ..	15	11	26

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY 1906.

Diseases	M.	F.	Total
Plague	13	9	22
Cholera ...		..	.
Small-pox	3	3	6
Fevers ...	4	6	10
Bowel-complaints ...	4		4
Suicide ..		..	...
Wounding ...	.	..	...
Accident			..
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts		...	..
All other causes	15	31	46
Total ...	39	49	88
Births during the week ...	11	10	21

Diseases	M.	F.	Total
Plague	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	2	2
Fevers	..	1	1
Bowel-complaints ...	2	1	3
Suicide	...	...	...
Wounding	...	..	...
Accident	...	...	...
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts	...	.	..
All other causes ..	10	8	18
Total ...	12	12	24
Births during the week ...	16	13	29

By Order,
P. PALPU,
Personal Asst. to the Senior Surgeon and Sany. Comr. with the Govt. of Mysore.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES REGULATION III OF 1905.

1. *I. The Objects of Co-operative Societies.*—Attention is invited to the reference made to the new Regulation known as the Co-operative Societies Regulation, in the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly, which met in October last. This Regulation, as stated in the Address, is intended to be helpful to all classes of people for the furtherance of thrift and providence among them, and the means adopted is to be that of co operation. The word co-operation, it may be stated, is used here not in the sense of mere association for any and every purpose, but in the somewhat restricted sense of association of a number of individuals for mutual profit, whether in the purchase and distribution of commodities for consumption, or in the production of commodities, or in the borrowing and lending of capital. Accordingly, the objects of Co-operative Societies have been specified in Section 3 of the Regulation as being the following :—

(1) The furtherance of thrift and providence among the members;

(2) the attraction of capital and the grant of credit to the members;

(3) the supply to members of raw material, seed or manure;

(4) the sale on behalf of members of agricultural produce or of manufactured goods;

(5) the manufacture of goods or growth of produce by the members co-operatively;

(6) the purchase of foodstuffs, clothing or other articles of consumption, or of animals, implements, or other stock required in agriculture or industry, and their retail sale to members;

(7) the purchase of machinery and its use in common by members;

(8) the building of houses or purchase of lands for members;

(9) the carrying out or development by joint action, of an improvement whether agricultural or industrial, or of any other object approved by Government.

2. Perhaps a word of explanation is needed regarding each of these objects. The importance of thrift and providence on the part of any individual needs no explanation, and especially are they needed in the case of the agriculturists and artizans who are now as it were, solitary units left to struggle against adverse circumstances as best as each could.

3. For purposes of business, it need scarcely be stated that credit is largely needed. The cultivating raiyats for instance, need loans for various purposes, such as (1) the purchase or improvement of land, (2) relief from prior debt, (3) the purchase of cattle, manure, seed, implements, (4) house-building, (5) advances in anticipation of the sale of produce, (6) maintenance, (7) payment of revenue or rent.

4. The raiyats, however, have now to pay heavy interest to their sowcars, not to speak of the fees they have often to pay their sureties or witnesses. These items go to reduce their profits to a material extent with little prospect thereby of their condition of hand to mouth living being bettered at any time. The temporary use even of a few rupees for the purchase say, of a bullock, may make all the difference as to whether or not a raiyat will be able to raise his next crop. As an isolated individual his credit is low and his security is uncertain, but as a member of a society he becomes known to others and his credit accordingly rises. A society can easily attract to its coffers by its united credit money which looks askance at individual security. As is well known it is not so much the lack of capital as the lack of credit that is in the way of business-people obtaining loans at a rate of interest which will not absorb the major portion of their profits. In the State Savings Banks there are nearly ninety lakhs of rupees which, it may be believed, if the requisite security was forthcoming would be diverted by their depositors to respond to the needs of the agriculturists and artizans instead of being as at present either locked up in Government of India Securities at small rates of interest or lying unfructuous in the State Treasuries. The need for societies which by their systematic and open modes of business and generally by their independence of the vicissitudes of individual members are able to inspire greater confidence and offer better security than individuals can hope to do, is therefore real and the question therefore deserves serious consideration.

5. In various other ways also the Co-operative Societies may make themselves useful to the members. Through the agency of societies, raw material, seed or manure may be procured at large quantities, thereby obtaining a reduction of price. The societies will also be in a better position to secure a guarantee of quality than unknown individuals with their small orders can hope to do. There is special difficulty at present in the employment of machinery. The small farmers and the smaller artizans find them either too costly for their means or that they have not enough work of their own. In such a case, a society may procure the machinery and let it out on hire, or enable the members to purchase on special terms. Then again, instead of each producer sending off his own particular lot as a separate consignment, the individual lots may be clubbed together as far as their qualities permit and through the agency of the societies, lesser transport charges incurred and better sales effected by obtaining command of wider markets. The societies may also serve as useful agents to advise the members as to the kinds

of produce most likely to find purchasers in outside markets, to give practical guidance in respect to growing, packing and despatch, to receive the produce at fixed centres, to supervise its storage and sale and remit the proceeds of such sale to the producers, less a small charge for expenses. A society after it is fairly well established, may even undertake the establishment of model peasant farms, equipped with the implements and stock considered to be most suitable for the needs of any particular locality. The societies may also organise periodical shows of agricultural and industrial produce and of stock, offer prizes for the efficient management of small allotments, and in other ways further the interests of their members.

6. *II. Success of Co-operative Societies elsewhere.*—Such is an outline of the scope of usefulness of these societies, and if carefully nurtured, there appears to be no limit to this usefulness. In Mysore, however, the small success that has hitherto attended the scheme of Agricultural Banks, may be cited as an instance of the difficulties in the way of the development of these beneficent institutions. There is no need to refer here to the causes of their failure, as they have all been analyzed in the addresses to the Representative Assemblies of the years 1901 to 1903. These causes, however, are not peculiar to Mysore and though they have operated in other countries also yet the scheme has ultimately succeeded after the application of proper correctives. In British India, after the introduction of the Co-operative Act, several societies have come into existence and are showing signs of growing life. If these institutions languish in Mysore the disappointing result cannot be attributed entirely to their own want of adaptability to their surroundings, for the conditions of Mysore, agricultural and industrial are not dissimilar to those of many parts of the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies. The past failures merely indicate the need in Mysore for fresh efforts and to such efforts the provisions of the Co-operation Regulation are specially helpful. To prove that efforts are worth being made, the success that has attended the movement in European countries may be cited. The following extracts from the article on Co-operative Societies in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica, Vol. XXVII, will bear out this statement.

"Irish co-operation is agricultural and dates from the foundation of one co-operative dairy in 1889. Thence has grown a movement already of great importance and rapidly spreading. In 1890 there was still only one such society; in 1891 there were seventeen, but on 31st December 1900 there were 412, of which 171 were dairies, 106 agricultural societies, seventy-six Banks. By August 1901 the societies numbered about 470 and the members about 54,000. The agricultural societies are chiefly engaged in buying farm requisites pure and cheap and retailing them among their members; in this way they have saved the farmers very large sums. Their trade is about £ 100,000. The Co-operative Banks are of the Raiffesen type and aim at providing the peasants with necessary capital and expelling the usurer. They are increasing rapidly. Among miscellaneous objects of co-operation are selling eggs, poultry, barley and pigs, joint ownership of machinery, joint grazing, potato spraying, producing flax, and so on; and these promise a great growth in number and variety. The dairy societies have federated into an agency for reaching the English market, and the agricultural societies into an Irish wholesale society for purchasing to the best advantage. Besides the direct profits and economies of these societies, they have greatly benefited Ireland by teaching men of all classes, parties and religions to act together for peaceful progress; they have led to a wide diffusion of better agricultural knowledge, and to the establishment by Government of the Agricultural Department.

"Turning abroad we find, in almost all civilized countries, important and growing movements roughly similar to those above described. The most prominent fact since 1877 is the great growth of agricultural co-operation from small dimensions, till it amounts to a great force, almost everywhere and in some countries to a revolution notably in Denmark, where almost every village is an example of varied co-operation. Agricultural co-operation is now the strongest branch of the movement in France, and its backbone are the agricultural syndicates or associations. These, though they began in 1883, numbered 1,500 in 1895, and now probably number 2,500 with 700,000 to 800,000 members.

"As part of agricultural co-operation we may reckon the development of an entirely new type of credit co-operation. The Schultze-Delitzsch credit societies are primarily town institutions, and while they have multiplied and grown great, and sometimes grown capitalistic, many thousands of country folk have learnt to bless the little Raiffeisen loan banks. Such a bank is an association of neighbours uniting to borrow a sum of money in order to lend it out as cheaply as possible in small sums to such of themselves as need loans. It also receives savings deposits, which often produce a large part or even all the capital the society needs to lend. Usually a few of the members are persons of rather more means than the others, and join to help their neighbours by increasing the society's credit. These have no special privilege, but by a common consent they usually take a leading part. Though co-operative credit societies are split up into innumerable groups, insisting on various minor modifications, and making various compromises between the two systems, these two types really include them all. They have spread from Germany into almost all European countries, even at last to Ireland and England besides America and Asia. In Germany, there were in March 1901 out of a total of 19,557 co-operative societies, 12,140 credit associations, and these lent out in 1900 more than £ 120,000,000. In Italy, Austria and Hungary, they are also strong. In 1896 it was estimated

that £ 150,000,000 a year must be very well within the total amount lent by money co-operation on the continent of Europe; £ 190,000,000 may be estimated for 1900.

"Among minor but still important developments may be mentioned the steady growth of co-operative production in France; the co-operative labour gangs or rather societies which undertake building and navying work in Italy; and the letting out of railway construction to co-operative groups of workmen in New Zealand and Victoria. It has been roughly estimated that altogether the members of one or other branch of co-operation number six millions representing with their families a population of twenty-five million people."

8. *III. Membership.*—Having explained, it is hoped, sufficiently clearly the objects of the societies as specified in the Regulation, some of its other provisions may now be taken up. The minimum number of members to form a society is fixed at ten who should all be above the age of eighteen years. It is essential for the proper development of mutual credit that the members of a society should exercise by means of personal acquaintance and moral pressure a mutual control over one another in their transaction with the society. In the report of the Committee on the establishment of co-operative credit societies in India, submitted to the Government of India, it was accordingly suggested that membership should be by election and should be limited to residents in the same town or village or group of villages. The Government of India in their resolution explaining the provisions of the Co-operative Act, have remarked upon this suggestion of the Committee that "there are communities among whose members a common organisation or common interests supply the place of propinquity of residence, and ensure the desired conditions. A compact and closely organised tribe or caste, a community such as is formed by the Native Christians attached to a particular mission, or even the employees on a given line of railway, are instances in point. The Act therefore empowers the Registrar to dispense with the residence test where he is satisfied that this may be safely done, if the society is to be confined to the members of a single tribe or class or caste." In the Mysore Regulation, no such restrictions have been introduced; nevertheless in enlisting its members, it is highly desirable that a society should keep the principles enunciated by the Government of India clearly in view. It should also be remembered that it is desirable that the admission of new members should not be made under an automatic rule, but that each new member must be accepted by the older ones or by the executive committee who represent them in accordance with the provisions of the regulation and with the by-laws of the society.

9. *IV. Liabilities of Members.*—Section 7 of the Regulation provides that the liability of each member of a society for the debts of the society shall be unlimited or limited as may be provided by the by-laws or by any rules framed under the regulation. Where the liability of a member is unlimited, he is, in case of a winding up of a society, liable to contribute without limit to discharge the debts of the society, but in societies limited by shares, a share-holder who has paid up the nominal amount of his shares is not liable for any further amount. The liability of a past member for the debts of the society as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member, shall continue for a period of one year from the date of ceasing to be a member (section 17). Similarly the estate of a deceased member shall be liable for a period of one year from the time of his decease.

10. *V. Restrictions regarding number of shares and their transfer.*—To prevent a society from getting into the hands of only a few large shareholders to the prejudice of the interests of others, section 12, restricts the maximum number of shares to be held by a member, where the liability is limited, to one-fifth of the total number of shares, the nominal value of which is, without the express sanction of Government, not to exceed one thousand rupees. The restrictions contained in section 14 on transfer by a member of his share or interest in the capital of the society are also to be carefully noted. No such transfer can take place unless the share or interest to be transferred has been held by the member for one year at least. Where a transfer is allowed, it can only be to the society or to a member of the society, and subject to any conditions as to maximum holding. The object of these restrictions is, as stated in the resolution of the Government of India "to render impossible the acquisition by individuals of a predominent interest in such societies, to prevent speculation in connection with them, and to discourage those who might desire for reasons of personal profit to avail themselves of the facilities given by the Act to start banks for other ends than those for which these societies are intended."

11. *VI. Privileges granted to Co-operative Societies.*—The privileges granted to the societies are specially to be noted. In the first place, the share or interest of a member in the capital of a society is not liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of a court of justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the member. Neither the official assignee nor a receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure is entitled to or has any claim on such share or interest (section 15). But a society has a charge upon the shares or interest in the capital and on the deposits of present and past members, and upon any dividend, bonus or profits payable to them in respect of any debts due from them to the society, and may set off for the purpose any sum credited or payable to such members (section 20).

12. (*a*) In the next place, except in respect of land revenue or any money recoverable as land revenue due to Government or in respect of rent or any money recoverable as rent due to

a land-lord, a society formed under the Co-operative Societies Regulation is entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce its claim

(1) upon the crops or other agricultural produce of present or past members at any time within a year from the date when seed or manure was advanced or money for their purchase was lent,

(2) upon any cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or raw material for manufactures, supplied by the society or purchased in whole or in part with money lent by the society (section 19).

(*b*) The societies have the benefit of a free audit of their accounts by the Registrar once at least in every year, including an examination of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and the liabilities of the society. It is also open to the Registrar, the Deputy Commissioner or any person authorized in this behalf by the Registrar or the Deputy Commissioner, to inspect at any time the books, accounts, papers and securities of a society (21-" 1 to 4").

(*c*) A certified copy of any entry in a book of any society regularly kept in the course of business is receivable in any suit to recover a debt due to the society to the same extent as the original entry itself is receivable under the existing law (section 22).

(*d*) The Government may exempt any society or class of society from local and general taxes, from stamp duty on instruments and from payment of fees under the Registration Act (section 25). Under Section 6, cl. (5) no charge is made for the registration of the society itself.

13. *VII. Restrictive conditions to ensure efficacy of management.*—In consideration of the special privileges which, as above stated, have been accorded to the Co-operative Societies, certain restrictions have been placed, intended for their more efficacious management. A sum which is to be not less than one-fourth of the profits in each year of every society, unless otherwise directed by Government by special order in any particular case, is to be carried to a fund (to be called the Reserve Fund) before any dividend or payment on account of profits is paid to the members (section 8).

Secondly, a society may receive deposits from members without restriction, but it may borrow from persons who are not members only to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed in that behalf.

Thirdly, a society can make no loan to any person other than a member, but with the consent of the Registrar, it may make loans to any other society.

Fourthly, a society may deposit its funds in the Government Savings Bank but if it wishes to do so with any banker or with any other person, it can only do so with the approval of the Registrar.

14. *VIII. Caution regarding loans on the security of movable or immovable property.*—A word of explanation is necessary regarding the power reserved to Government in section 10 (2) to prohibit or restrict by general or special order the lending of money on the security of movable or immovable property or any kind thereof by any society or class of society. In the Government of India Act power is given to the Registrar to allow any society which he thinks, can safely be trusted, to advance money upon jewellery. In the Mysore Regulation no distinction is maintained between movable and immovable property and unless prohibited or restricted by Government, a society is not debarred from making advances of money on their security. There are practical difficulties, however, in connection with the custody and valuation of jewellery. When, as stated in the Government of India resolution, a rural society is located in a town or large village, with silversmiths available, with a ready market at hand, and with members and officers of intelligence, it may safely be trusted to conduct transactions which might be dangerous in the case of a more strictly rustic association, which has no such facilities. In the case of mortgages, the considerations are still more difficult. "On the one hand, one of the methods in which an involved cultivator can most effectively be assisted is by enabling him to substitute a mortgage upon reasonable for one upon exorbitant terms; and a member who is refused the credit to which his property in land fairly entitles him, merely because he is not allowed to hypothecate it to the society, may be driven to the money-lender for a loan, which, had it not been for the prohibition, he might have taken from the society with advantage to both parties. On the other hand, it is exceedingly inadvisable that these societies should be allowed to lock up their limited capital in a form in which it is not readily available; their most useful form of business will probably be small loans for short periods with prompt recoveries; and it is above all things desirable that they should keep out of the law courts." Hence, it is necessary that special care should be exercised by the societies in advancing money on the security of jewellery or on mortgages.

15. *IX. Conclusion.*—Such are the main objects and scope of this new Regulation which, if rightly worked, is expected to introduce a highly beneficial change in the agricultural and industrial economy of the country. The Regulation is specially intended for the benefit of the

rural classes to whom credit, as has been already stated, is essential to conduct their business and to develop it. The Co-operative Societies under the Regulation have been taken out of the operation of the general law on the subject, and have been accorded special privileges and facilities, in order to encourage their formation and assist their operations. Since thy enjoy exemption from the general law and have also facilities of a special nature, particular care is necessary to prevent abuse on the part of any possible speculators availing themselves of the privileges under colourable pretexts.

A set of by-laws is appended to serve as a model. These by-laws may be adopted with such variations as the circumstances of individual societies necessitate.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Bangalore, 29*th December* 1905.

M. SHAMA RAO,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

MODEL RULES FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(These may be adopted with such variations as local circumstances may call for).

Name.

1. The society shall be called the . . Co-operative Society (Limited or Unlimited, as the case may be).

2. Its address shall be the.....village in the..... ..... Taluk of the ..... District.

3. The operations of the society shall be confined to the place or places *marginally noted.

Objects.

4. The objects of the society shall be:—(Any one or more of the following or any other object calculated to promote the economic benefit of the members specially approved by Government.)

(1) the furtherance of thrift and providence among its members ;

(2) the attraction of capital and the grant of credit to the members;

(3) the supply to members of raw material, seed or manure ;

(4) the sale on behalf of members of agricultural produce or of manufactured goods ;

(5) the manufacture of goods or growth of produce by the members co-operatively ;

(6) the purchase of foodstuffs, clothing or other articles of consumption, or of animals, implements or other stock required in agriculture or industry, and their retail sale to members ;

(7) the purchase of machinery and its use in common by members ;

(8) the building of houses or purchase of lands for members ;

(9) the carrying out or development, by joint action, of an improvement whether agricultural or industrial.

Membership.

5. The members of the society shall consist of :—

(1) the persons who have subscribed to the application for registration ;

(2) persons who, after the registration of the society, are from time to time admitted as members under these by-laws.

6. Only residents of the place or places mentioned in Rule 3 or persons holding lands therein (or satisfying any other condition to be prescribed) shall be eligible for membership of the society.

7. Every person desirous of becoming a member shall apply in writing to the Managing Committee who shall dispose of the application after due consideration within a period of..... days from the date of the receipt of the application.

8. Any person whose application for admission is rejected by the Committee may appeal to the general body of members, provided that such appeal is supported in writing by not less than..... members of the society. The appeal shall be decided at any general meeting following the date of the appeal.

9. Every person accepted as a member must sign or affix his mark to a register of members, such signature or mark being attested by a member. The register shall contain the name, father's name, address and occupation of each member and shall also contain a description of the lands and houses, if any, held by him within or outside the village or villages mentioned in Rule (3).

10. Every person whose application for membership has been accepted shall pay an entrance donation of... ... .. and subscribe for at least one share of the Society (where there are shares) which may be paid in instalments of not less than... .....for each share.

11. Every person shall on signing the above register and on paying the entrance donation and at least one instalment of the value of the share or shares, if any, subscribed for, be deemed to have become a member of the Society and to have acquired all its rights and liabilities.

Cessation of Membership.

12. Membership shall cease:—

(*a*) by resignation.
(*b*) by removals hereinafter prescribed,
(*c*) by bankruptcy, and
(*d*) by death.

13. In any case of cessation of membership otherwise than by death, the person ceasing to be a member shall have the right to receive, not later than ..months from the date of such cessation, the subscribed value of his share or shares together with any dividend or interest or other sum admissible under the by-laws, after deduction of all sums due by him to the Society; but he shall have no claim on the reserve or any other assets of the Society.

14. (1) The Committee shall have the power to remove a member for being in default in respect of any sum due to the Society for . . month after due notice has been given to him.

(2) The Society shall have the power to remove any member for any act which in its opinion is likely to be injurious to the credit, reputation or interests of the Society, or for a serious breach of the by-laws or subsidiary rules.

15. (1) Within... month of the receipt of reliable information of the death of a member, the Committee shall be bound to pay into the deposit account the subscribed value of his share or shares; and his heir or nominee shall be entitled, within three months of such payment into the deposit account, and on the Committee being reasonably satisfied as to the validity of his claim, to receive the full paid up value of the deceased's share or shares with any admissible dividend or interest or other sum due to him, after deduction of all sums due by him to the Society, unless the heir or nominee, being a member of the Society, is desirous of taking up the said share or shares, or any of them, or unless, not being already a member of the Society, he is admitted as a member and is desirous as aforesaid, in either of which cases the share or shares shall be transferred to his name.

(2) Nothing contained in clause (1) shall be deemed to prevent the Committee in special circumstances where money may be required to meet the expenses of the funeral of a deceased member or the immediate and pressing needs of his family, from making to such members nominee at any time such advance out of the sums due to the deceased's account as they may think fit.

Capital.

16. The working capital of the Society shall consist of:—

(1) entrance donations;

(2) the subscribed share amounts;

(3) such portion of the half-yearly profits as may be credited to reserve in accordance with a resolution of the Society;

(4) deposits; and

(5) any other receipts assignable to capital.

Shares.

17. (1) There shall be .....shares of the Society, of the value of Rs..... each; provided that it shall be competent to the Society to increase or reduce the number or value of the shares, or both, to any extent it thinks fit.

(2) Each share shall be entered under a distinctive number, and shares shall be issued consecutively according to their numbers.

(3) No member shall be allowed to hold more than.....shares.

Raising of Loans.

18. With the previous sanction of the Society, the Committee may raise a loan for any authorised purpose to such extent, in such manner, and on such terms as may be approved by the Society; provided that the amount of the loan raised together with the deposits, if any, received from .....shall not together exceed at any one time.....the amount of the subscribed share-capital

Deposits.

19. (1) The Committee may receive deposits from members and to such extent, if any, as may be authorized by the Society, also from non-members.

(2) No sum that is less than .....shall be received in deposit, nor shall fractions of a rupee count towards interest.

(3) Interest shall be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the account between the close of the 4th day and the end of the month, and not otherwise.

(4) The rate of interest shall, from time to time, be regulated by the Committee within the limits, if any, prescribed by the Society; provided as follows:—

(*a*) such rate shall not exceed .. pie per rupee per month;

(*b*) fixed deposits, that is, deposits of not less than Rs.... ..at a time, expressed to be for a term of not less than six months, and not liable to be withdrawn before the expiry of such term, shall be allowed a higher rate of interest than ordinary deposits.

(5) Fractions of a pie shall be omitted in calculating the amount of interest.

(6) Deposits other than fixed may be withdrawn at any time in whole or in part; but for sums over Rs.....three days' notice may, at discretion, be demanded. No interest shall be allowed on sums withdrawn within thirty days of their deposit.

Loans to Members.

20. (1) The maximum amount of credit to be allowed to a member shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Society.

(2) No member shall be able to obtain credit from the Committee for a larger sum or to a larger extent than the maximum so prescribed. But within this limit, every member shall be entitled, the resources of the Society permitting, to obtain a loan at any time up to the paid up amount of his share or shares, or such higher sum as the Committee may think proper to grant under the provisions hereinafter contained.

21. (1) The rate of interest charged on loans to members shall be fixed from time to time by the Committee, but shall not exceed .....pies per rupee per mensem in the case of cash loans.

(2) Compound interest shall not be charged.

22. (1) No loan shall be granted for a period exceeding twelve months or such smaller term as the Committee may fix.

(2) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant a renewal of any loan for a further period not exceeding the term fixed as aforesaid; provided that at least one-fourth of the amount of the loan is repaid at maturity.

(3) Payment in part or in entirety may be accepted before maturity, in which case half the proportionate interest for the remaining period shall be remitted.

23. Applicants for loans must not be in default in respect of any previous transaction with, or of any liability to, the Society, or with or to a surety.

24. After making all such enquiries as may be necessary, the Committee shall either grant or refuse to grant the loan applied for, due intimation of their decision being given within one month from the date of the application.

25. Before sanctioning the payment of a loan for an amount exceeding the paid up amount of a member's share or shares, it shall be in the discretion of the Committee in any case to require the member to pay up any unpaid balance due thereon within a fixed period, and in default of such payment, to refuse to grant the loan.

26. No loan shall be given otherwise than on a promissory note or other instrument o be executed by and at the expense of the borrower; provided that where the amount of the loan exceeds Rs... ...,the promissory note or other instrument shall be executed jointly and severally by the borrower and one or more sureties from among the members. Sureties may, however, be dispensed with at the discretion of the Committee in any case where the paid up amount of the share or shares of the member borrowing is not less than half the amount of the loan applied for.

27. Absolute punctuality of repayment shall be enforced on pain of such penalty as may be prescribed by the Society for ordinary and excusable defaults, and of expulsion for grave or persistent defaults.

28. Should a borrower fail to repay his loan within the stipulated date his loan account shall at once be closed and a notice shall be issued to him demanding payment of the amount found due by him, and on the amount so found due he shall be charged interest at... .....pies per rupee or rupee's value per mensem up to date of recovery.

29. Should a loan be applied for or recommended on the security of land, house or cattle, the members reporting on the same shall say specifically in their report or certificate, what, according to their estimate, is the value of the land, house or cattle, and the loan, if any, finally granted shall not exceed .. ..per cent of the estimated value in the case of land or house or.....per cent of the estimated value in the case of cattle.

30. Should a loan be found wholly or partially irrecoverable in the end, and the Society sustain any loss thereby, the Managing Committee may, if satisfied, that the estimate was made without care, direct that the loss shall be wholly or partially made good by the members who had originally recommended the loan.

31. A fraction of a month shall be treated as a whole month in calculating the interest on a loan.

32. In calculating the profits either annually or half-yearly, only money or grain actually received shall be taken into account as receipt. Unpaid interest shall not be reckoned. Of the net profits after payment of interest to depositors and other creditors, if any, as well as working expenses, such portion not less than twenty-five per cent as may be determined by the Society shall be carried to the Reserve Fund. Out of the remainder dividends may be distributed among the members in such manner as the Managing Committee under the general directions, if any, of the Society, may settle from time to time.

33. The Reserve Fund shall consist of :—

(1) penalties paid by members;

(2) sums periodically devoted to it out of profits, and

(3) such other sums as may be generally prescribed or periodically assigned by the Society.

34. Loans found to be irrecoverable shall be written off, by charging them to the Reserve Fund, and all loans shall be carefully scrutinised for this purpose from time to time.

35. No portion of the Reserve Fund shall be utilised for any purpose without the sanction of the Registrar.

General Meetings.

36. The supreme authority in the Society in all matters affecting its administration, shall be vested in the Society, that is, the general body of members of the Society as assembled at a meeting; provided that no alteration of the by-laws or addition to the objects of the Society or alteration of the number or value of shares shall be made, and no sanction to the raising of a loan accorded, at a meeting at which at least one-third of the total number of members on the rolls are not present.

37. (1) Meetings of the Society shall be of two kinds, ordinary and extraordinary.

(2) Ordinary meetings shall be held at least..... ..every year on such dates and at such places as may be determined by the Committee.

(3) The Committee may, whenever they think fit and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by any five or more members, convene an extraordinary meeting of the Society. In the latter case, the requisition shall specify the business proposed to be placed before the meeting, and shall be left at the registered office of the Society.

38. Notices of meetings of the Society shall be sent to all members at least seven days before the dates of holding such meetings, and shall specify the subjects to be discussed at or placed before the meetings.

39. (1) No business shall be transacted at any meetings of the Society, unless a quorum of members is present.

(2) Except in the cases referred to in the proviso to by-law 37, such quorum shall be ascertainable as follows, that is to say, if the total number of members on the rolls does not exceed ten, the quorum shall be five; if it exceeds ten there shall be added to the above quorum one for every ten additional members, with this limitation, that the quorum shall not in any case exceed twenty members.

(3) If within one hour from the time appointed for a meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of five or more members, shall be dissolved. In any other case, it shall be postponed to a date at least six days and not more than four weeks ahead.

(4) No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place, or a business of which the prescribed notice shall have been duly given.

40. At every meeting of the Society every person duly admitted to membership is entitled to be present and, if qualified under by-law 11 to vote, provided that he is not in default to the Society in any way.

41. All questions before a general meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes and when votes are equal, the President or the presiding member shall have a casting vote.

42. No voting by proxy shall be allowed, except by special permission of the Chairman of the meeting in the case of females.

Committee of Management.

43. (1) The management of the current business of the Society of all kinds shall be entrusted to a Committee consisting of.....members, who shall be elected by the Society for a term of... ....year or years or until their successors are appointed. The retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

(2) Any casual vacancy occurring in the Committee shall be filled up by the remaining members; provided that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall retain his office so long only as the person in whose stead he is chosen would have done if no vacancy had occurred.

44. The powers and duties of the Committee shall be as follows:—

(1) To dispose of applications for membership.

(2) To dispose of applications for loans.

(3) To fix the rates of interest on deposits and loans.

(4) To hear and dispose of complaints.

(5) To fill up all appointments on the staff of the Society, and to grant leave to, to fine, to suspend or to dismiss any employee on the staff.

(6) To arrange for the purchase of stores and for their retail sale at prices to be fixed from time to time, or for the fulfilment of any other objects of the Society.

(7) To receive and disburse moneys belonging to the Society and to take stock from time to time of all its goods and other properties.

(8) To keep the accounts of the Society.

(9) To check the accounts, to examine the vouchers, and to prepare, at the close of (.....) a balance sheet showing clearly the extent of the business done by the Society under specific heads, including all receipts and expenditure, the arrears due on loans and shares, the assets and liabilities of the Society, the amount of the reserve fund and the Society's general position financially. Such balance sheets, with statements of profits and losses, shall be published for the information of the members and depositors in such manner as may be desirable and convenient, and not later than a month from the close of..... ....

(10) To frame subsidiary rules not inconsistent with these by-laws.

(11) To perform all other acts connected with the administration of the Society and the transaction of its business, which are not by these by-laws specifically reserved to the Society.

45. The Committee shall be responsible to the Society for all their acts and may be paid such honoraria as the Society may fix.

46. (1) The Committee shall meet at least..... .. ..every month; and at every such meeting... .. .. members thereof shall form a quorum.

(2) All questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

(3) No member of the Committee shall vote on any application for a loan in which he himself is interested as borrower or surety.

47. (1) The Committee shall select from among themselves a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such other office-bearers as may, from time to time, be considered necessary.

(2) The Secretary shall have power to sign papers and transact business on behalf of and under the instructions of the Committee.

(3) The custody of the Society's funds shall be with the Treasurer.

(4) The duties of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and other office-bearers, if any, shall be as from time to time defined by the Committee.

48. (1) The Committee may from time to time appoint as many Sub-Committees as may be needed for the transaction of the Society's business.

(2) All Sub-Committees shall be subject to the general control of the Committee and shall act under the Committee's instructions.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily Means of Observations for the Week Sunday 4th to Saturday 10th February 1906.

No.	BANGALORE	Sunday 4	Monday 5	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 7	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Saturday 10
1	Barometer red. to 32° F.	27·014	27·007	26·949	26·947	27·006	26·969	26·905
2	Daily Barometric range	·124	·130	·125	·106	·145	·135	·127
3	Mean Dry Temperature in shade.	73·4	72·2	72·1	72·4	72·1	74·2	76·2
4	Maximum do	87·6	85·5	87·6	86·3	86·0	88·0	88·7
5	Minimum do	59·5	59·1	57·3	59·4	59·4	61·2	64·0
6	Daily range of do	28·1	26·4	30·3	26·9	26·6	26·8	24·7
7	Mean Wet Temperature in shade	61·5	60·9	60·6	60·5	61·0	62·4	62·3
8	Minimum do	55·8	56·9	56·0	58·1	58·3	58·8	60·2
9	Pressure of Aqueous Vapour	·429	416	398	·398	·414	436	·410
10	Humidity	53	56	51	55	58	54	47
11	Wind Vely. in Miles p. day to 8 A. M	169	185	170	192	240	198	116
12	Mean Wind Direction	S E b E	E	E	E S E	E b S	S. S E	W S W
13	Rainfall in inches to 8 A. M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Total Rainfall from 1st January ...	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11
15	Per cent of Cloudy Sky	0	30	0	40	60	0	0
16	Character of Weather	Fine clear	Fine	Fine clear	Foggy ; fine	Fine passing clouds	Fine clear	Fine clear

MYSORE GOVERNMENT METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily Means of Observations for the Week Sunday 4th to Saturday 10th February 1906.

No.	MYSORE	Sunday 4	Monday 5	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 7	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Saturday 10
1	Barometer red. to 32 F.	27·525	27·480	27·426	27·420	27·476	27·447	27·416
2	Daily Barometric range	·155	·141	·149	·122	·156	·151	·106
3	Mean Dry Temperature in shade	77·9	75·7	76·2	76·4	75·5	77·8	76·9
4	Maximum do	89·3	88·8	89·3	89·0	87·5	90·5	91·8
5	Minimum do	67·2	63·1	64·1	64·1	64·3	65·7	62·8
6	Daily range of do	22·1	25·7	25·2	24·9	23·2	24·8	29·0
7	Mean Wet Temperature in shade	65·0	64·7	65·4	64·8	64·9	66·8	65·0
8	Minimum do	61·4	61·0	62·3	61·6	61·9	60·8	62·3
9	Pressure of Aqueous Vapour	·494	·471	·518	·482	·504	·580	·486
10	Humidity	54	49	58	50	54	60	53
11	Wind Vely. in Miles p. day to 8 A. M.	121	122	124	106	182	132	146
12	Mean Wind Direction	S b W	E b S	N W b W	E S E	E b N	W	S W b W
13	Rainfall in inches to 8 A. M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Total Rainfall from 1st January	0·51	0·51	0·51	0·51	0·51	0·51	0·51
15	Per cent of Cloudy Sky	40	6	0	27	73	67	3
16	Character of Weather	Fine passing clouds	Fine clear	Foggy fine clear	Fine	Fine passing clouds	Fine	Fine clear

MYSORE GOVERNMENT METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily Means of Observations for the Week Sunday 4th to Saturday 10th February 1906.

No.	HASSAN.	Sunday 4	Monday 5	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 7	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Saturday 10
1	Barometer red. to 32° F.	26·976	26·932	26·880	26·882	26·943	26·922	26·868
2	Daily Barometric range	·138	·131	·141	·111	·136	·129	·092
3	Mean Dry Temperature in shade	75·1	72·9	73·8	73·0	72·3	72·7	71·2
4	Maximum do	89·2	88·4	87·6	88·4	87·2	89·2	88·9
5	Minimum do	61·8	58·1	60·5	58·6	59·0	57·8	56·3
6	Daily range of do	27·4	30·3	27·1	29·8	28·2	31·4	32·6
7	Mean Wet Temperature in shade	63·9	61·7	64·0	61·4	61·4	61·8	60·3
8	Minimum do	61·3	55·6	60·4	56·0	56·4	57·1	55·0
9	Pressure of Aqueous Vapour	·473	·427	·473	·405	·410	·449	·438
10	Humidity	56	47	60	45	45	54	53
11	Wind Vely. in Miles p. day to 8 A. M.	48	33	39	32	38	39	63
12	Mean Wind Direction	E	E	E S E	E b N	E b S	N	W b S
13	Rainfall in inches to 8 A. M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Total Rainfall from 1st January	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03
15	Per cent of Cloudy Sky	40	3	37	10	67	30	3
16	Character of Weather	Foggy; fine passing clouds	Fine clear	Foggy; fine passing clouds	Fine clear	Fine passing clouds	Fine passing clouds	Fine clear

MYSORE GOVERNMENT METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily Means of Observations for the Week Sunday 4th to Saturday 10th February 1906.

No.	CHITALDRUG	Sunday 4	Monday 5	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 7	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Saturday 10
1	Barometer red. to 32° F.	27·611	27·572	27·520	27·515	27·582	27·549	27·487
2	Daily Barometric range	·136	·127	·142	·110	·150	·148	·134
3	Mean Dry Temperature in shade	78·0	76·4	77·5	76·2	76·2	77·6	76·
4	Maximum do ...	91·3	90·0	90·1	90·3	90·0	89·8	87·5
5	Minimum do	65·4	63·9	65·0	63·1	63·4	66·5	65·9
6	Daily range of do ...	25·9	26·1	25·1	27·2	26·6	23·3	21·6
7	Mean Wet Temperature in shade	62·1	61·7	64·2	61·6	62·4	63·7	62·0
8	Minimum do	57·4	55·1	57·9	57·8	56·4	58·3	58·3
9	Pressure of Aqueous Vapour	·414	·377	·463	·364	·433	·462	·394
10	Humidity	43	38	45	37	48	48	43
11	Wind Vely. in Miles p. day to 8 A. M	76	48	73	64	144	113	178
12	Mean Wind Direction	N	E S E	S S W	E S E	E	W	W S W
13	Rainfall in inches to 8 A. M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Total Rainfall from 1st January	1·24	1·24	1·24	1·24	1·24	1·24	1·24
15	Per cent of Cloudy Sky	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
16	Character of Weather	Fine clear	Fine clear	Fine clear	Fine clear	Hazy ; fine	Fine clear	Fine clear

Dated 15th February 1906.

J. COOK, *Director of Meteorology.*

Abstract Statement of Plague Cases and Deaths in the Mysore Province for the week ending Friday the 16th February 1906.

Place	During the week ending 16th Feb. 1906		During the week ending 9th Feb. 1906		Figures for the corresponding week of last year		Number of infected villages
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	
Bangalore City .	14	12	19	13	44	38	.
Mysore City .	...	...	...	.	10	8	...
Bangalore District . .	7	2	4	4	94	70	6
Mysore District .	1	1	1	1	50	38	2
Kolar District (excluding Gold Fields)	2	1		..	22	20	1
Kolar Gold Fields	14	13	9	4	16	12	10
Tumkur District	2	1	.	...	48	33	1
Hassan District ...	...	..	4	5		..	1
Chitaldrug District	2	2	6	4	23	22	1
Kadur District . . .	.	...	1	1	5	3	2
Shimoga District .	40	17	31	21	5	5	5
Total ..	82	49	75	53	317	249	29

. J. SMYTH,
Offg. Sr. Surgn. & Sany. Comr., M. G.